

APEH EXAM REVIEW MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS PART 9

(NOTE: The answers to today's questions will appear at the bottom of tomorrow's list of questions.)

1. Nineteenth Century nationalism was all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) a feeling of pride and unity based upon the factors of common race, language, and religion
- (B) a middle class movement supporting national identity based on liberal reforms
- (C) a sentiment derived from romantic notions of the past
- (D) a political movement often exploited by national leaders through force and violence
- (E) a process supported by the aristocratic and royal factions

2. Of the states listed below, which was MOST affected by a rising tide of nationalism?

- (A) Germany
- (B) Austria-Hungary
- (C) Italy
- (D) England
- (E) Russia

3. The revolutions of 1848 were triggered by the

- (A) publication of the Communist Manifesto
- (B) Hungarians led by Louis Kossuth
- (C) British suppression of the Chartists
- (D) Serbians support of pan-Slavism
- (E) uprising in Paris against Louis Philippe

4. Which of the following statements concerning one of the 1848 revolutions is TRUE?

- (A) England was required to grant Ireland further concessions.
- (B) Hungary was permitted greater autonomy within the Habsburg Empire.
- (C) Austria was defeated by Italian forces led by Sardinia.
- (D) King Fredrick of Prussia yielded to liberal demands of the Frankfurt Assembly.
- (E) Tsar Alexander II's power was reduced by the Duma.

Of the following nations, which pair was NOT adversely affected by the revolutions of

- (A) Prussia - Austria
- (B) France - Germany
- (C) England - France
- (D) Prussia-Russia
- (E) Russia - England

6. As a result of the revolution of 1848 in France, Louis Philippe was replaced by

- (A) Louis XVIII
- (B) Charles X
- (C) Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
- (D) Philip VI
- (E) Charles VIII

7. "Dilettante, despot, dictator, and emperor." The previous adjectives would BEST apply to which 19th century European ruler?

- (A) Napoleon m
- (B) Fredrick William IV
- (C) Alexander II
- (D) Victor Emmanuel II
- (E) Victoria I

8. The uprisings in France in 1871 was known as the

- (A) Second Revolution
- (B) Third Republic
- (C) Paris Commune
- (D) Massacre of Chios
- (E) Barricades

9. The Dreyfus Affair of 1894 provided a controversial instance of

- (A) monarchism
- (B) infidelity
- (C) militarism
- (D) anti-Semitism
- (E) corruption

10. Bismarck was able to become chancellor of Prussia as a result of

- (A) a coup d'etat
- (B) popular election
- (C) revolution in 1848
- (D) popular demand
- (E) appointment by the king

11. Bismarck's success in diplomacy was based upon his policies of

- (A) liberalism and pacifism
- (B) nationalism and militarism
- (C) socialism and communism
- (D) democracy and constitutionalism
- (E) absolutism

12. Bismarck's overall Realpolitik is best exemplified by his

- (A) combining liberal and progressive Prussian concepts
- (B) clever manipulation of the German masses
- (C) policies based upon pragmatic understanding of international affairs
- (D) disregard of religious divisions
- (E) autocratic leadership

13. As Prussian chancellor, Bismarck's major objective was to

- (A) strengthen the economy
- (B) enhance democracy
- (C) unite Germany
- (D) support the monarchy
- (E) consolidate the economy

14. Which term signifies a united German culture?

- (A) Volksgeist
- (B) Blut und Eisen
- (C) Realpolitik
- (D) Landtag
- (E) Drang nach Osten

15. The Danish War of 1864 was instigated over the question of

- (A) reparations
- (B) Schleswig-Holstein
- (C) the Zollverein
- (D) the Sudetenland
- (E) access to the North Sea

Part 8

1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-B, 5-D, 6-C, 7-B, 8-A, 9-A, 10-D, 11-A, 12-C, 13-C, 14-A, 15-B, 16-C, 17-B, 18-C